

BOBUNOV, D.I.; GOL'DBERG, B.V.; FAKEL'CHIK, M.Z.; BITASIAS, V.S.,
spets. red.; IZRAELIS, G.N. [Israelis, G.], spets. red.;
KALITSEAS, A., red.; BARONAS, S.K., tekhn. red.

[Collection of unit estimates for construction work in
Lithuania; for construction projects of the second class]
Sbornik edinichnykh nastsenok na stroitel'nye raboty po
Litovskoi SSR; dlia vtoroi gruppy stroek. Vilnia, TSentr.
biuro tekhn. informatsii i propagandy. Vol. 2. 1961. 580 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Lithuanian S.S.R. Valstybinis statybos ir architekturos
reikalu komitetas.

(Lithuania--Building--Estimates)

GOL'DBERG, L.Ye.

Some problems of the X-ray anatomy of the sphenoid sinus.
Zhur. uch. nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.243-47 M-Ap'63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. In otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya Kirovogradskogo 2-y
gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach- G.N.Buyakov; nauchnyy ruko-
voditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. L.A.Zaritskiy).
(SPHENOID SINUS—RADIOGRAPHY)

SOVIET, R.YA.

7. y. diagrama otcheta obozrazheniya. (KOD 18.5)
nos. i por. bol. 24 ot 1.25.73 do 7.6.73

1. 12 sterizovaniy meditsinskiy otdeleniya Kirovogradskoy 2-y
gorodskoy bolitsy (glavnyy vrach G.N. Ryakov).

GOLDENBERG, D. G., SOROTSKAYA, E. N.

Prefrontal leukotomy in certain psychiatric diseases. *Nevrologiia i psikiatrii*, Moscow 19:3, May-June 50, 41-4

L. OF the Psychiatric Clinic (Director--Prof. N. I. Ozeretskiy, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences) and of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases (Director--Prof. Ye. L. Venderovitch, Honored Worker in Science), First Leningrad Medical Institute (Chief Academician Pavlov

CITE 19, 5, Nov., 1950

GOL'DBERG, D.G.

V.M. Bekhterev; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Vopr. neirokhir.
21 no.2:3-5 Mr-Apr '57 (MLRA 10:5)
(BIOGRAPHIES
Bekhterev, V.M.)

GOL'DBERG, D.G.

"Diagnosis of diseases of the spinal nerves" by S.P. Polonskii.
Reviewed by D.G. Gol'dberg. Vopr. neirokhir. 22 no.4:59 J1-Ag '68
(MIRA 11:9)

(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)
(POLONSKII, S.P.)

GOL'DBERG, D.G.; KALININA, V.I.

Treatment of multiple sclerosis; experience with the use of ACTH.
Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:132-145 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. prof. D.K.Bogorodinskiy) 1-go
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. dotsent A.I.Ivanov).
(ACTH) (MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

GOL'DBERG, D.G.

Block of the stellate ganglion in some disorders of the cerebral blood circulation. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.9:162-161 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova (zav. kafedroy -- prof. D.K. Bogorodinskiy).

GOL'DBERG, D.G. (Leningrad, ul. Marata, 14, kv. 18); LUCHKO, G.D.; PYSHNOVA, M.A.

Some characteristic clinical aspects of acute traumatic subdural hematomas. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:58-63 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov)
i kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.K. Bogorodinskiy) 1-go
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

USSR/Medicine - Burns, Therapy
Medicine - Therapeutics

Jun 49

"Treatment of Burns With Embryonic Ointments," Prof
D. I. Gol'dberg, Tomsk, 2 pp

"Sov Med" No 6

Cites a series of case histories obtained from various hospitals during 1942-1943 to substantiate the superior value of embryonic ointments for treating both chemical and thermal burns in all cases where coagulation method is not feasible. Ointment used has following composition: embryonic emulsion (electuary containing embryonic tissues) 150.0- 250.0, castor or other oil 100 - 150.0, and xeroform 3.0 - 5.0 parts.

52/49751

GOL'DBERG, D.I.

Essays on hematology; formation of blood and the nervous system Tomsk, 1952. 231 p.

Gol'dberg

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood.

7-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3891

Author : D.I. Gol'dberg

Inst : - - - - -

Title : Data on the Role of a Disturbed Nervous Regulation and on the Meaning of Defense Mechanisms in the Pathogenesis of Anemia.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv patologii, 1956, 18, No 3, 23-30

Abstract : In the pathogenesis of blood system disturbances, stimuli have a direct effect, but this effect is not independent: it depends on the functional state and the disturbances of the mechanisms of the central nervous system (CNS) and of the peripheral nervous system. For instance, in animals under the effect of veronal, urethane, electric current, pyramidon or over-heat, the blood poison phenylhydrazine produces a less pronounced anemia and fewer abnormal erythrocytes (E) in the blood than in control animals.

Card 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood.

7-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3891

reticulatortory reaction to gastric juice does not develop if it is administered in a novocaine anesthetized area, or under narcosis. Administration of "kompond" [conditioned ?] in an area deprived of its receptors by novocaine, or under veronal narcosis, did not produce any reticulatortory reaction. In experiments combining conditioned stimuli (bell, light) and unconditional ones (injection of gastric juice), after a few repetitions, the conditioned stimulus alone produced the conditioned-reflectory reaction.

Card 3/3

KURLOV, G.V.; GOL'DBERG, L.I., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Leukemia; amount of vitamin B₁₂ in the blood and organs of patients with leukemia] Leikozy soderzhanie vitamina B₁₂ v krovi i organakh bol'nykh leukozom. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ. 1960. 55 p. (MLA 14:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy patofiziologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gol'dberg). (LEUKEMIA) (CYANOCOBALAMIN E)

BENEDIKTOV, I.I.; GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn.
red.

[Blood circulation and temperature of the uterus in some
physiological and pathological states of the organism]О крово-
обращении и температуре в матке при некоторых физиологиче-
ских и патологических состояниях организма. Томс, Изд-во
Томского ун-в., 1960. 128 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(UTERUS--BLOOD SUPPLY) (BODY TEMPERATURE)

GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof., otv. red.; ZIVERT, K.N., prof., red.; MASYUKOVA, Ye.M., dots., red.; FETISOV, A.G., prof., red.; SHUBIN, N.V., dots., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Problems in surgery of the esophagus and stomach. Biological effect of rays from the 25 Mev. betatron] Voprosy khirurgii pishchevo-da i zheludka. Biologicheskoe deistvie luchei betatrona 25 MEV. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1960. 354 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tomsk. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL—SURGERY) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOLESOV, V.M.; GOLDBERG, D.I., red.; MORDOVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Comparative characterization of proteins in grain crops based
on chemical physicochemical indices] Sravnitel'naya kharakte-
ristika belkov zernovykh kul'tur po khimicheski i fiziko-
khimicheskim pokazateliam. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1961. 45 p.
(Proteins) (Grain) (NIRA 14:12)

GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof.; LAVKOVA, V.S. (Tomsk)

Current concepts on intestinal absorption of vitamin B12. Pat.
fiziol.i eksp.terap. 5 no.1:3-13 Ja-F '61. (MIFA 14:6)
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (INTESTINES)

GOL'DBERG, A.I.; GOL'DBERG, D.I., zasl. docent' nauki SSSR, prof.,
red.; MORDOVINA, L.G., tekh. red.

[Gastric vitamin B₁₂ deficiency anemia; late sequelae of
total gastrectomy] Agastricheskie B₁₂-defitsitnye anemii;
old lennye posledstviia total'noi gastrektomii. Tomsk, Izd-
vo Tomskogo univ., 1962. 123 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (STOMACH-SURGERY)

GOL'DBERG, D.I., asst. deystel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; GOL'DBERG, Ye.D.;
TOROPTSEV, I.V., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of hematology with an atlas of microphotographs]
Spravochnik po gematologii s atlasom mikrofotoqramm. Toms,
Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1961. 121 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Toroptsev).

(HEMATOLOGY)

SOKOLOVA, Natal'ya Viktorovna; GOL'DBERG, D.I., zasluzhennyy dayatel' nauki, prof., red.; MORDOVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Significance of functional stress in the localization of radiation sickness] Rol' funktsional'noi nagruzki v lokalizatsii lucheвого porazheniia. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1962. 144 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY))

SARATIKOV, Al'bort Samuilovich; GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof., red.;
MORDOVINA, L.G., red. izd-va;

[Biliogenesis and choleretic substances] Zhelchecbrazovanie
i zhelchegonnye sredstva. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1962.
157 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(BILE) (CHOLERETICS)

GOLITSIN, B.I., prof., zasluzhennyy doklad' nauki RSFSR (Tomsk)

Increasing the effectiveness of scientific work in medical institutions of higher learning. Biol. Uch. med. sov. 3 no.3:9-13
My-Je '62. (MIRA 17:10)

SKRIPKIN, Yu.K.; GOL'DBERG, D.M.; SHEINBAUM, E.Ya.

Treatment of trichomoniasis with trichomoacid. Med.paraz. i
paraz. bol. 32 no.1227-28 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

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APTER, K.S.; GOL'DBERG, D.N.

Technological processes of deep extrusion at the "Darya Spars"
Plant. K₁₂.-shtam. proizv. 1 no.7:40-41 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Riga--Extrusion (Metals))

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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72

Paraffin content in Baku crude oils. I. GUKHMAN AND D. GOLDBERG. *1950*
Azidekhar Neftekhim Khorvulko 1950, No. 10, 74-8. In the determination of paraffin in
Surakhani crude oils the resins are first eliminated by treatment with fuller's earth
or other adsorbents. The same sample yielded 2.1% paraffin in 40° with fuller's
earth 3.45% of a paraffin in 50° with silica gel, and 3.03% of the same paraffin
with activated C. The wax was easily removed from the adsorbents, particularly from fuller's
earth, with a loss of 30% to the adsorbent, after four days' continuous extraction. Better
results were obtained when the wax was removed from acid sludge heated to 65-75° with
a low cold test gas oil for the diluent. A. A. BOBITSON.

ASAC VLS - DETAIL PERSONAL LITERATURE EXAMINATION

FIGURE 1

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1

Towers for washing gas oil and solar oil with sodium hydroxide solution. D. GOLDBERG AND D. HUKH. *Azerbaidzhanoe Neftyanoe Khimichie* 1932, No. 1, 11-12. Plant tests of the tower designed by Fummler (1925, 1926) showed that the

operation is smoother with gas oil than with solar oil. The yield of naphthene acids is 75-87% from gas oil and 62-80% from solar oil. Settling after scrubbing towers is important for increasing the yield. V. KATICHENKO

11

22

Recovery of ceresins from petrolatum at the Max Müller plant in Baku. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim. Neft. Prom. 1952 No. 11, 1947.*
Cold settling is unsatisfactory for separating ceresins from petrolatum because of excessive time, large vol. of naphtha and low temps. required by this process. Cold settling must be improved, which precludes their use. The Weir method is the most promising. The work on petrolatum of 0.9177, viscosity 240-400 mPa·s at 100°C, high paraffin content in 60-90% (Hilde), penetration 140 at 25°C and 100 g load showed that the quality of kieselguhr is important. Filtration is faster with the earth which with the earth must be added before the crystals are formed, preferably 10% above the crystal temp. The rate of cooling in cold settling should be 2-4°C/hr. while with the Weir process it can be 10°C/hr. The quality of ceresin depends on temp. and quantity of diluent. More earth should be used as diluent is increased. With a diluent of 10%, earth is needed with 1-2 g, 15%. The earth can be regenerated without improving efficiency.

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naphthonic acids, their preparation and utilization. D. D. Gerasimov. *Chem. Abstr. Russ. J.* 1932, No. 20, 66 pp. A popular introduction on the organic chemistry of naphthonic acids is given. The structural formulas of naphthonic acids are discussed, as well as their distribution in various crudes and distillates, the distn. methods, mol. wts., chem. properties, behavior in contact with metals, ability to promote emulsification, solubilities and soaps. Various methods of extracting naphthonic acids from petroleum products are discussed and pieces of equipment described. The prepn. of naphthonic acid soaps and oil and various methods tried in Russia, as well as the equipment used is described. Control of naphthonic acid methods etc. are given. A. A. Boronnikov.

ASB 32.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Method for the determination of the content of naph-
thene acids in petroleum products. D. Goldberg and
M. Ter-Akopova. *Azerbaidzhanke Nefteke Khuc-
yairiye* 1933, No. 10, 79-7. --The detn. of naphthene
acids in petroleum products should be made by boiling
with an alc. soln. of caustic soda or potash. The results
obtained with eq. soln. are unreliable, because of the
formation of emulsions. The procedure is described.
A. A. Boshlunka

ASB 3.1.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13CH-174 8144

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10

21

The stability of petroleum acids in the process of distillation of crude oil and fuel oil. D. Godelberg and E. Shaverdova. *Aschikitskaya Vopr. Khim.* 1933, No. 11-12, 122 S. In an attempt to separate naphthenic acids of various mol. wts., distns. with steam, vacuum and rectification were undertaken. The highest yields of petroleum acids were obtained with steam distn., followed by vacuum and distn. with rectification. In the last case the best sepn. was obtained. Acids sol. in alc. caustic are of a higher mol. wt. and they are insol. or almost insol. in water, they decompose easily on distn., while the acids of lower mol. wt. are water-sol.

A. A. Borzhinsk

AS A S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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A S M S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1970-1971

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES UNDER

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22

Separating oil from alkali sludge D. Gaidberg, N. Chikareva and K. Antonova. *Azobaldobankovskaya Neftepromyshlennost* 1934, No. 6, 55-59. Up to 80-95% of the oil present in the alkali sludge can be recovered by admitting a mixt. of kerosene sludge and lubricating-oil sludge into an azeotrope and heating for 5 hrs. at 150° and 6 atm. The contents are then sharply sepd. into a coin. bond soln. (lower layer) and oil (upper layer) (contg. not over 0.1% wmp). An increase in pressure, amt. of the kerosene sludge, or temp. promotes the sepn. of lubricating oil.

A. A. Bochkovsk

A A Hou hting k

A S M. S L A DETALLUPICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

22

Highly viscous oils from the Karachukhur crude oil.
D. Gol'dberg and L. Margolis. *Arabskikhskaya Nefy-
anoe Kharyalsho* 1933, No. 1, 89-93. — The crude oil used
in this investigation had a sp. gr. of 0.8544, E_{40} visc. 1.54,
Breken flash 30°, resins 6.4 and paraffin 5.06%. The
concentrate used in the prepn. of the aviation oil had a
sp. gr. of 0.9028-0.9111, E_{40} visc. 2.71-3.20, Breken
flash 258°, Martens-Pensky flash 252°, engine resins 21.4,
paraffin 10.8% of 51° Ubbelohde m. p. It was treated
with H_2SO_4 at 60°, settled at 70°, 10% of a 98% acid and
25% of clay being used. The final oil after dewaxing,
with a yield of 10.5% of the crude oil, had a sp. gr. of
0.897, E_{40} visc. 20.6, E_{40} visc. 3.08, E_{40}/E_{100} 6.7, Breken
flash 263°, pour point -16°, Conradson C 0.5%, engine
resins 4% and N. P. A. color 7. The petrolatum from
the above oil had a yield of 30-33% on the filtrate oil,
64-65 drops (Ubbelohde) and 151-170 penetration. This
bright stock, ascending to 8.5% on the crude, had a sp.
gr. of 0.9024, E_{40} visc. 40, E_{40} visc. 4.5, E_{40}/E_{100} 8.8,
Breken flash 212°, pour point -7°, Conradson C 0.001%,
N. P. A. color 4, penetration 136. Ceresins sepd. by the
ethylene dichloride method had a yield of 23% (on the
petrolatum), m. p. 73° and penetration 14. The Kar-
chukhur crude oil is a new and valuable stock for the
prepn. of the above products. A. A. Nochtlingk

ASB-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The application of ethylene dichloride in the dewaxing of highly viscous oils. D. G. Gellberg, I. Abuzant, and I. Margolis. *Azerbaidzhanin Neftskoe Khozaystvo* 1955, No. 3, 74-81. Solid hydrocarbons dissolve unsatisfactorily in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$ below 25°. The solv. of oils in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$ depends on their chem. compn.; the higher the content of paraffin ingredients, the higher the soln. temp. of the oil. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$ cannot be recommended for oils from asphaltic crude oils because of low rearing temp. and excessive amt. of the solvent. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$ cannot be used for dewaxing, because owing to its selective properties the transfer of a certain group of hydrocarbons into the petrolatum takes place, and the yield of dewaxed oil is thus lowered and the viscosity index decreased. The lighter $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$ homologs obtained in the residue as a result of chlorination of the C_{10}H_2 fraction are very initial selective solvents for dewaxing. Thus, they permit carrying out the process at a temp. not below 25°, yield fractions which have only a 5° higher pour point than the process temp. and work in ordinary centrifuges. The process with H_2SO_4 and clay is carried out as the last stage, thus oils of higher stability and better color are produced and the consumption of H_2SO_4 is lowered. A. A. Gellberg.

treating paraffin concentrates with nitrobenzene
D. Goldberg, I. Abegauz and I. Margolis. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim. Neft. Prom. 1935, No. 7, 8, 1-4 1-2*
The refining with $C_6H_5NO_2$ considerably improves the quality of bright stocks from Surakhani as well as from Kara-Chukhar oils, acting favorably on their viscosity index and lowering the Conradson C content. The treatment can be carried out with unrefined and with de-waxed oil. The yield of the final oil is lowered but an oil of higher viscosity is obtained by treating paraffin concentrates. There is a certain ratio of $C_6H_5NO_2$ which permits the prepn. of an oil that does not need additional refining, except a clay treatment to improve the color. The clay treatment is carried out best during the distg. of the solvent. At 150% $C_6H_5NO_2$ a treatment with 11% of H_2SO_4 and 25% "gumbo" clay is essential, while at 300% $C_6H_5NO_2$ no H_2SO_4 treatment is required. A A B

ASA 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930313233343536373839404142434445464748495051525354555657585960616263646566676869707172737475767778798081828384858687888990919293949596979899100

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22

Cylinder oils from paraffinic raw material for superheated steam - L. Gukhman, D. Gol'dberg and Z. Aliev. *Makhal'dzhankoe Neftyanoe Akademiya* 1935, No. 9, 92.
5 - The Kara-Chukhur and Surakhanni raw material yields, after dewaxing of the proper concentrates in an ethylene dichloride soln., followed by acid and "gumbrin" clay treatment, about 65% of a standard cylinder oil "60". The by products include petrolatum, which can be classed as crude wax. A. A. Rozhitskiy.

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

| COUNTRY ORIGIN | | | | | | | | | | SUBJECT MATTER | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

CA

22

Comparison of dewaxing methods. D. Goldberg, I.

Abergauz and L. Margolis. *Azerbaidzhan'skoe Neftyanoe Akademiya* 1935, No. 10, 11, 86-96. Gasoline is the least effective solvent in the dewaxing of light distillates. Heavy distillates can be dewaxed with the aid of Sharyp'sa centrifuges cooled to the required temp., although the consumption of heat is very high. Naphtha cannot be used for dewaxing of light distillates and wide fractions because of the soly. of paraffins. Benzene-acetone can be used in the dewaxing of the wide fraction of lubricating oils, as well as for the residual fractions of the redist. and for narrow light fractions, whereby the diln. should be increased with the increase in the viscosity of the oil or with increasing width of the fraction. This lowers the selectivity effect. However, this method requires a greater refrigeration consumption of cold. A chloride solvent requires the least refrigeration and the lowest degree of diln., and it is recommended for the dewaxing of light fractions. The overhead of the Kara-Chukhur distillates obtained on distilling the bottoms to a cylinder stock contains up to 60% of industrial oils which are of a quality superior to any of the Baku nonparaffine oils. A. A. Bechtinsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE Thursday, September 20, 2001 CIA-RDP80-00513R0009015620001-4

Improving the color of acid D. Gol'dberg and M. Kotzava. *Moskobino Zhivnoe* No. 11, 534-6 (1955)
 of Rabinovich and Osenova, C. A. 29, 8394f. Preliminary experiments show that treating acid (naphthalene and salts), with and without benzene, with H_2SO_4 of various contents gives no decolorization. Distillation with water in vacuum results in an improvement of color, but the product is contaminated with Fe, requiring further purification with H_2SO_4 . The best results are obtained with a treated C but at a considerable loss of acid retained by the C.

1. *Time* 544.00

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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27.

Preparation of distilled bright stocks. I. Ya. Lyust.
E. Murova, D. Gol'dberg and M. Katsnel'son. *Trudy
Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Tekh. Assotsiatsii po Izv.
Ispoln. Pribludeniya Smolovskikh Mater.* 1936, 240-45.
It is possible to obtain distill. bright stocks from usual
smoky crude oil in an amount equal to that of the residual
bright stock, its flash point being even higher and coke
content lower. The distill. method of prep. bright stock
permits the utilization of crude oils of wide variety, re-
gardless of the resin content, and the consumption of re-
agents is lowered by 50% in comparison with the residual
method. But the prep. of the bright stock fraction
required more thorough distill. and refining. Petrolatum
obtained in dewaxing distill. oil, m. of bblolohde 160-170,
penetration 260. The yield of wax is low (4-6%), m.
80-110, penetration 14-9, it is black. Refined petrolatum,
obtained after treatment with 8% H₂SO₄, 2% and "gum-
brum" Russian clay (25%), m. of bblolohde 38-45,
"pasting in" and 45-60 (opening), color after 1-10
min. 9 mm. (Stamper). The Prigo Givsky Nere-sox
vacuum still No. 3 was used in the expts. Exptl. data are
tabulated and results are discussed. A. A. Polgrom.

ANNUAL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE ABSTRACTS

42

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES, WEE

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-Comparison of dewaxing methods. (D. Goldberg and I. Abergauz. *Azerisidzhan for Neftyanoe Khim.* 1934, No. 6, 62-6. Cf. C. A. 30, 8385). The "chlorine solvent" preceding abstr. and the benzene acetone solvent can successfully be applied in dewaxing distillate and residual oils as well as bright stocks. The process temp. in the lab. should be 5-7° below the desired pour point of the finished oil, while under refinery conditions this range could most probably be narrowed. In the dewaxing of automobile lubricants 2-2.2 parts of solvent should be used per part of oil, while for aviation lubricants the 4-5 ratio per unit of wt. of the oil is recommended. The procedure is described. Fifteen references. A. A. B.

AS B. S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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EX-100

Ceresin from petroleum and its purification D. G. 47
described in the Russian literature (No. 7, No. 1, 1931).
Dichloroethane can be used as a solvent in the
process of extraction of ceresin from petroleum.
The highest yield of ceresin is obtained when
the process is carried out in a vacuum distillation
apparatus, because it leads to a lowering of the yield and the
quantity of the ceresin produced. Of the three methods
tried, i.e., increase of the amt. of the solvent, increase of
the process temp. and extraction, the latter is most efficient.
Dichloroethane with the addition of 10% CCl₄ increases the
quality and the amt. of the ceresin obtained. The re-
fining of ceresin obtained from crude petroleum requires
smaller amts. of reagents than that obtained from ozokerite.
The process is described. A. A. Bozhilnaya

Petroleum acids from Kara-Chukhur, Kala and Lok-Batan crude oils. L. G. Gidberg, N. G. Chukayev, I. D'yachkova and K. Antimova. *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Azer. SSR, No. 3, 62-6, translated in Foreign Petroleum Tech. 6, 411-24 (1938)*. The light products of the Kara-Chukhur crude oil contain 0.010% naphthene acids in fractions of sp. gr. 0.781 and up to 0.07% in those of sp. gr. 0.847. Naphthene acids sepd. from the fraction of sp. gr. 0.812 have an acid no. of only 160 and they are different from those present in other Bakinsk oils. Naphthene acids present in the Kala crude oil are found in the fraction of sp. gr. 0.874; their acid content is about 0.012% (calcd. as SO₃) and they have an acid no. of 114-245. Their sapon. no. exceeds the acid no. The esterification nos. of Kala acids decrease with increasing b.p. The Lok-Batan crude oil contains up to 1.5% naphthene acids, the max. being present in the machine-oil fraction. Their sp. gr. is 0.8975-0.9070, acid no. 94-307, sapon. no. 144-257 and esterification no. 3-14, depending upon the crude oil fraction. A. A. Bushelovsk

ASIA SLG METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

The basophilic substance of erythrocytes VII The

osmotic resistance of young forms D. Goldberg. *Bull. Zool. med. exptl. U. R. S. S. S.* 5, 280 (1938). The high resistance to hemolysis which is shown by young forms of erythrocytes is due to the content of their protoplasm in basophilic substance, which, as hypotonic, protects these cells from any disturbance of the osmotic equilibrium.

VIII The locus of the formation of the basophilic granulation of the erythrocytes and the determination of pathological degeneration of the red blood. *Ibid.* 6, 125.

Basophilic granulation occurs only in rare during the prepri of the blood specimen. The so-called "centric" phenomenon was observed only in the blood of person and animals, especially in cases of Ph poisoning but also in cases of poisoning with PhNH₂, aniline and PhNO₂. The presence of erythrocytes with basophilic granulation in the circulating blood is an indication of pathological processes. The count on a blood prepri kept 5 min in a moist chamber was used by G. as an indication of the extent of such processes. The ratio of the number of erythrocytes with basophilic granulation to the number of erythrocytes represents the "index of pathological degeneration." *Through them Zentr.* 1930, II, 4267.

M. G. Moore

ca

Solid nonparaffinic hydrocarbons in the Dutsakhany crude oil. D. Goldberg. *Azerbaidzhan. Neft'noe* *Akad. 1939, No. 4-5, 19-23.* A soln of petrolatum in acetone-benzene-toluene was gradually cooled to -25°, whereby solids and oils were sepd. Two of the fractions with the lowest m. p. were repeatedly recrystd. from the same solvents and they were then freed of resin by percolation through silica gel powder at 80°. Fractions I and II, resp., m. 30.6° and 37.1, d₄²⁰ 0.8214 and 0.8129, n_D²⁰ 1.4440 and 1.4430, I_D 0.8890 in comparison of ref. m. 17.466, nitrobenzene point 83.0 and 79.6, mol. wt. 418.1 and 407.9. The first fraction fits into the formula C₁₁H₂₄, which corresponds exactly to polymethylene, while the second is apparently a mixt. A. A. Boshchinsk.

ASB 55.4 METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1304 178 0100

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

CA

22

Improving the efficiency of the dewaxing process. 1.
O. Gol'dberg. *Azerbaidzhan. Akad. Nauk.* 1959
No. 7, 19-22. Dewaxing is discussed from the point of
view of solution films. The efficiency of the dewaxing
process can be increased by dewaxing the solution film.
Twenty references.

ASA S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IRON STEEL

STEEL

STEEL

STEEL

STEEL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Improving the efficiency of the dewaxing process. II
(D. Gel'dberg and I. Kupriyanova, *Khimiya i Tekhnika
Nefteobrabatki* 1940, No. 7, 118, et al.; 1941, 1184)
The ease and completeness of separation of crystalline solid hydrocarbons from the paraffinic solution of heavy oil depends upon the hydrocarbon and fractional composition of the solution. The crystallization rate of heavy gas oils is high in naphthenes. Paraffin and aromatic hydrocarbons act adversely on the separation of the solid phase, retarding the filtration and promoting the transfer of the oil into the petroleum. This property is apparently not so pronounced with the paraffins with normal aliphatic hydrocarbons. Presence of heavier fractions retards filtration and promotes transfer of oil into the petroleum. A. A. B.

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1ST AND 2ND PAGES

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

EX

Effect of contact temperature on deparaffination of
residue oil. D. O. Goldberg and M. D. Gervits. *Azer-
baidzhanitskaya Vedyaynaya Khim.* 10, No. 10, 15-16 (1947).
A study was made of the effect of the temp. (20-50°) at
which acid oil (from purification of petroleum) was filtered
through clay on the subsequent deparaffination of the
filtrate. The bleaching clay used was gumbrin, a Eordim
type clay which resembles bentonite. In the filtration
oil evapn., oil losses, and the L no. of distillate increased
with temp. With activated gumbrin these were higher
than with natural gumbrin. This is attributed to the
degradation of hydrocarbons induced by the catalytic
cracking action of gumbrin. The bleached oil was ddd.
with naphtha, carefully chilled (5° hr.) to -20°, and
vacuum filtered. The higher the temp. of the bleaching
clay treatment, the longer it takes to filter the chilled
oil. Yield of petrolatum increased and its m.p. decreased
with increased temp. of bleaching. This substantiates
that at 300-50° the clay catalyzes cracking. M. Hosen

ASAC-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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187000 72

187000 72

11200 80-179

11200 80-179

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U M A Y H O S

U M A Y H O S

U M A Y H O S

U M A Y H O S

U M A Y H O S

U M A Y H O S

GOL'DBERG, D. O.,

Gol'dberg, D. O., Samakova, R. A., and Poleva, O. N. "Deparaffination of (surakhanskogo) residual oil in the presence of admixtures," Amerbaydzh. nefg. khoz-vo, 1948, No. 11, p. 18-19

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Iotopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 4, 1949).

CA

Effect of nature and concentration of the emulsifier on the stability of aqueous asphalt emulsion. S. M. Yevlakhin and D. V. Gol'dberg. *Kolloid. Zh.* 12, 407 (1950). Petroleum asphalt (I) was agitated with an emulsifier solution. The stability of the resulting emulsion was greatest when the temp. of I was 140° (better than 140° and 145°), when the temp. of II remaining 80°, when the time of stirring was 20 min. or more, when the concn. of I in the emulsion was 25% (25-40% was tested), when the stirrer made 1200 rather than 950 revolutions per min., and when II was made on distilled water. As emulsifier, 0.0045 N Na oleate (III) was as efficient as 0.75 N stearate. The efficiency of Na naphthenates increased with their mol. wt. M and exceeded that of III at $M = 204$. The efficiency of Na laurate had a max. in 0.04 N soln.; it was greater than that of Na naphthenate, $M = 193$, but much less than that of III. Na phthalate was even less efficient. I. I. Bukerman.

183715

USSR/Chemistry - Emulsions

May/Jun 51

"Effect of the Properties of Bitumen on the Preparation of Stable Bitumen-Water Emulsions," S. M. Avelikyan, D. O. Gol'dberg

"Kolloid Zhur" Vol XII, No 3, pp 159-163

Studied bitumen-water emulsions using: petroleum asphalts from Binagady and Bibi-Eybat (both in Baku region) as bitumens; sodium salts (soaps) of stearic, oleic, benzoic, naphthenic acids as emulsifiers. Found sodium oleate is best emulsifier for bitumens high in naphthenic hydrocarbons, low in

ID

183715

USSR/Chemistry - Emulsions (Contd)

May/Jun 51

Aromatists; sodium salts of high-mol naphthenic acids for bitumens where aromatic hydrocarbons predominate over naphthenic; emulsifiers having aromatic ring in mol for highly aromatized bitumens.

77

183715

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of
Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants.
I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62595

Author: Avetikyan, S., Gol'dberg, D.

Institution: None

Title: Effects of the Extent of Asphaltization of Bitumen on Its Capacity
of Forming Stable Aqueous Bitumen Emulsions

Original

Periodical: Tr. Azerb. gos. ped. in-ta, 1955, 2, 193-196

Abstract: To determine the effect of asphalt-tar components of bitumen on the
stability of aqueous bitumen emulsions experiments were conducted on
oxidation of asphalt obtained by distillation of Binagadinsk petro-
leum with different durations of oxidation. It is shown that with
increasing extent of oxidation there takes place a sharp increase in
the content of asphaltenes and decrease in the content of tars, while
the concentration of oils remains practically unchanged. By their

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application Treatment of
Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants,
I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62595

Abstract: technological characteristics the oxidized samples correspond to bitumens of first, second, and third grade. From each of the samples were prepared aqueous emulsion using sodium oleate as emulsifier. It is shown that on transition from bitumen No 1 to bitumen No 3, i.e., with increase in asphaltenes content of the bitumen under study with concomitant decrease in the content of tars a less stable emulsion results. The conclusion is reached that low oxidation bitumen yields more stable emulsions than extensively oxidized bitumen.

GOLDBERG, D.

Utilization of by-product synthetic aluminum oxide catalyst for post-combustion of hydrocarbon gases. Goldberg and S. Abramowitz. *Journal of Catalysis*, 1959, 12, 5, 10-11. In this communication, residual dehydrogenation catalysts were used to test the dehydrogenation efficiency of by-product synthetic aluminum oxide catalyst. Shattered catalyst obtained from the manufacturer gave best results at 270° and 15% of catalyst. Shattered catalyst from the regenerator gave slightly lower results. Igniting the catalyst from the regenerator for 1 hr. at 600° reduced its adsorption power. Dehydrogenation efficiency increased with the increase in mean pore diameter.

V. N. Ponomarev

JMB

age

Goldberg, P.

Regeneration of a synthetic aluminum silicate after contact decolorization of lubricating oil. D. Goldberg and S. Abramovich. *Nuclear Magnetic Resonance*, 1983, No. 5, 10-13. By-product synthetic aluminum silicate catalyst used for contact decolorization of lubricating oil was found to be regenerated best by extra. with hot water and subsequent ignition at 600°. V. N. B.

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GOL'DBERG, D. O.

Composition and Properties of the High Molecular (Cont.) 647
Weight Fraction of Petroleum; Collection of Papers, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1953, 370pp.
Gol'dberg, D.O. Solid Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Their Composition and Methods 228
of Separation

The article is a general review of research done in the field of solid petroleum hydrocarbons separated from Soviet crudes. The author mentions the fact that there is no adequate method for the analytical oxidation of high molecular weight hydrocarbons with long paraffin chains. It was shown that normal paraffins and ceresins are very susceptible to depressants e.g. dialkyl-naphthalene, not like solid naphthenes which are very stable in solutions with petroleum products, and are not affected by most depressants. This specificity of action of additives can serve for the identification of solid hydrocarbons. The article gives 2 tables and 1 figure. There are no references.

Melikadze, L.D. Crystalline Components of High Molecular Weight Petroleum Fractions 236

This is a study of the crystalline substances obtained from several types of Soviet crudes. Two main groups were separated: luminescent

Card 15/22

2nd collection of Papers, pub. by AN Conf. Jan 56, Moscow.

65-1-11/14

The Catalytic Properties of Bleaching Soil of the Siliceous Clay-
and Bentonite-Type.

clay which contains a large amount of silica and a smaller amount of alumina ($\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 3-12$). These agents adsorb tar at room temperature and have very good bleaching properties. The optimal temperature of contact purification of distilled oils by siliceous clay lies in the limits of $150^\circ\text{C} - 170^\circ\text{C}$ and of other oils between $250^\circ\text{C} - 270^\circ\text{C}$. Bentonite bleaching earths contain silica and alumina in a proportion $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 2-4$. They are characterized by a large number of small diameter pores, adsorb tars badly at room temperature, and require much higher contacting temperatures than the siliceous clay. The catalytic activity of these two types of agents differs to a large extent. Siliceous clay from Zikevsk and Simferopol bentonite were tested. Bentonite showed a higher polymerising tendency than siliceous clay (Table 1). Investigations on the cracking properties of Zikevsk clay and of bentonite were carried out on a laboratory apparatus which is used for determining the index of activity of catalysts. Cracking experiments were carried out on cetane. The

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65-1-11/14

The Catalytic Properties of Bleaching Soil of the Siliceous Clay- and Bentonite-Type.

temperature during the contact purification was in the range of 250°C - 275°C for siliceous clay and 300°C - 350°C for bentonite. Table 2 gives values of cracking experiments on cetane when using aluminium silicate bead catalysts with an activity index of 36.4. The different cracking properties of the two agents are clearly indicated e.g. when using bentonite as a catalyst the yield of benzene is reduced by 50% compared to the yield when using an aluminium silicate bead catalyst; when using the Ziteyevs' siliceous clay catalyst the yield of benzene is five times smaller. Table 3 shows that benzene (the fraction up to 200°C) obtained during cracking on bentonite has a smaller specific weight, a much lower refractive index and a smaller iodine number than when benzene is obtained while using siliceous clay. Results show that the catalytic activity of siliceous clay is much smaller than that of bentonite. Table 4 gives the effect of contact purification on the

Card 3/4

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; CHEREK, I.I.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.

Bleaching earths from some fields of the central and eastern
U.S.S.R. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:156-170 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Bleaching agents) (Clay)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

KREYN, S.E.; GOL'DBERG, D.O.; AKIMOV, V.S.; YEVDOKIMOV, O.P.; ABHAMOVICH, S.Sh.

Additional means for increasing the output of high-quality
lubricating oils. Khim.i tekhn.to-pl.i masel 4 no.2:4-10
F '50. (MIRA 12:2)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; KREYN, S.E.; AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S. Sh.; TEVDOKIMOV, O.P.;
FATKULLINA, N.S.; KULINICHEVA, M.A.

Relation between the physicochemical properties and performance
characteristics of residual oils from sulfur-bearing crudes and
the depth of phenol extraction. Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:69-81 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Lubrication and lubricants--Testing)
(Petroleum--Refining)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; SADCHIKOVA, M.F.; FATKULLINA, N.S.

Effect of the depth of phenol extraction on the chemical
content and physicochemical properties of transformer
oils from sulfur-bearing crudes. Trudy Bash NII NP
no.3:82-90 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Insulating oils)
(Petroleum--Refining)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.

Solubility of paraffins in polar solvents. Trudy Bash NII no.3:91-
100 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Paraffins) (Solvents)

S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Sadchikova, M.F. and Gol'dberg, D.O.
TITLE: Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil
Made From Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol
PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.12,
pp.18-24

TEXT: Previous work had shown that it was impossible to produce oxidation stable transformer oil from distillate of Tuymazy crude by phenol extraction without the use of anti-oxidants of the ionol type, it was accordingly desirable to develop such a method of production. As a start it was decided to test the oxidation stability by the test of standard ГОСТ 981-55 (GOST 981-55) of various structural-fractions obtained from the distillate by adsorption, and blends of these. Use was also made of the results of a study of the influence of depth of phenol extraction on the group-chemical composition of oils from Tuymazy crude. Confirmation was found for an earlier result that aromatic constituents made the oil oxidation stable. Work on blends of fractions obtained by adsorption showed that the optimum concentration of aromatics with $n_D^{20} = 1.5300$ and above, is

Card 1/4

S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From
Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

9 to 15%. It will be seen from the graph of Fig.1 that a higher or lower concentration of these aromatics increases the acid number after oxidation. Such blends were found to be much more stable than oils of similar constitution prepared by normal refining methods and, as will be seen from the data given in Table 1, the main difference is the presence of resins in the normal oils. It is concluded that these resins are responsible for instability of the oil and that it is necessary to remove them. A common method of removing resins is by treatment with 95% sulphuric acid and it will be seen, from the data given in Table 2, that whilst treatment with 0.5% of acid gives an oil of satisfactory stability, the use of 2 to 5% acid gives oil of high acid number. There were, however, practical difficulties in the use of acid treatment at the refinery. It is also known that hydrofining can improve the colour and stability of oils and in the present work hydrofining was used as a finishing treatment for solvent treated and dewaxed oils.

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S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From
Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

The results are given in Table 3 and it will be seen that transformer oil of good oxidation stability can be prepared in this way. However, again, it was inconvenient in practice to use the method on the refinery. Percolation over silica gel was tried as a final treatment to remove resins, the feed used was two samples of transformer oil the initial properties of which are given in Table 3. It will be seen from Table 4 that stable oil was produced but again this method is inconvenient. The work had shown that natural sulphur aromatic components desorbed and having n_D^{20} above 1.5300 have good inhibiting properties. These aromatic components are present in extracts of phenol refining and accordingly extracts were tried as oxidation inhibitors for transformer oil. The results of inhibition tests are given in Tables 5 and 6 and in the curves of Fig.2. The most effective of all the aromatic fractions tried was a heavy aromatic fraction desorbed by benzol which when added to the oil to the extent of 1.5 to 2% gave an oil of stability close to that of oil inhibited

Card 3/4

S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From
Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

with 0.2% ionol, see Fig.5. The extract itself contains resin and, from the results given in Table 6, it will be seen that earth treatment of the extract reduces its inhibiting properties. The work that was done leads to the recommendation that the extract should be added to the oil before the final earth treatment with 8 to 10% of earth at 60 to 70°C. Oil prepared in this way meets the specification requirements in respect of oxidation stability and the dielectric loss is also normal. There are 2 figures, 6 tables and 9 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: BashNII NP

ACCESSION NR: AR3000209

S/0081/53/000/006/0552/0552

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 6P105.

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, D. O.; Minkhayrova, S. A.

TITLE: Investigation of high-boiling distillates of Arlanskiy petroleum

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti, vyp. 5, 1962, 250-259

TOPIC TAGS: distillates, petroleum

TRANSLATION: A study was made of a sample of petroleum from the Arlanskiy oil field (in northern Bashkiria), having the following characteristics: d sup 20 sub 4 0.893, viscosity 10.9 centistokes/50°, coking capacity 7.7%, S content 3.1%, paraffin content 4.7%. The petroleum was distilled in an experimental tubular unit, yielding 68.4% mazut boiling

ACCESSION NR: AR3000209

above 300°. Rectification of the mazut in vacuum yielded 4 fractions of distillate (listing of boiling range of fraction in °C, yield in % on the basis of petroleum, viscosity index): 300-350, 8.1, 71; 350-400, 8.9, -; 400-450, 6.2, 60; 450-500, 7.7, -; in the residue were obtained 37% (on the basis of petroleum) of petroleum asphalt. Chemical type composition of vacuum distillates is given. It was found that Arlanskiy petroleum distillates boiling in the range 300-500° differ from analogous distillates of Tuymazinskiy petroleum by a higher content of aromatic fractions, in which predominate fractions of "heavy" and "benzene" aromatic compounds. From the recovered Arlanskiy vacuum distillates were obtained, by purification with phenol and deparaffinization in acetone-toluene solution, oils with a yield of 43-29.5% (on the basis of distillate), having a viscosity index 70-102 and S content of 0.8-2%. In stability to oxidation, these Arlanskiy oils are equivalent to Tuymazinskiy oils of equal degree of purification. The obtaining of power-machinery fuel oils from Arlanskiy distillates is possible only through the addition of a highly effective inhibitor to the purified oils. A. Ravikovich.

DATE ACQ: 16May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

Card 2/2

ABSTRACT: ... (CHINA) ...

... (17, 10)

SOBOLEV, B.A.; GOL'DBERG, D.O.

Two-stage deasphaltization of goudrons from sulfur-bearing
crude oils. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.5:8-12 My '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pere-
rabotke nefiti, i Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod im.
XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.

GOL'DBERG, D. C.

"Techniques of laboratory work in organic chemistry" by L. M.
Berlin. Reviewed by D. C. Gol'dberg. Khim prom no. 3:238 Ms 101.
(MIRA 10:5)

GOLDBERG, D.G.; KHEYN, S.E.; KALAYTAN, Ye.N.; KUCHEN, G.I.,
MINKHAYPOVA, S.A., TRUBENKOVA, N.N

Methods for obtaining oils with improved low-temperature
properties from sour curde. Trudy BashNII NP no.6.109-111 '59.
MIRA 1960

AKIMOV, V.I. MULBERG, I.O., YEFEROV, M.I.

EFFECT OF THE ACETONE CONTENT IN A SOLVENT ON DYEING.

Trudy BashNI NP no.6:110-122 '66.

(MIRA 17,5.

L 51411-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5015462

UR/0318/64/00/004/0012/0014

17
B

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, D.O.; Markayeva, L.I.

TITLE: Tractor transmission lubricants from sulfurous crude oils

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 8, 1964, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, lubricant

Abstract: Lubricity and antiwear properties of lubricants increase with the addition of surface-active additives. In spite of the fact that the residues of the straight run distillation of crude oils contain such active components, they are not suitable as lubricants due to the presence of naphthalenes which are harmful to engines. Noting that by past experiences Soviet transmission lubricants produced from extract or crude oil residues contribute to the fast wear of transmission components, the authors discuss the physical and chemical properties of various commercial and experimental lubricants. They draw numerous conclusions and offer suggestions for improvement. Orig. art. has 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: BashNIIP

SUBMITTED: 00
NO REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: FP
JPRS

Card 1/1

SUKHININ, F.L., prof.; SUSANOV, S.A., prof.; VILIA, I.I., prof.;
BOLIN, I.I., doktor; VILIA, I.I., prof.;
prof.; LIL'Y, doktor; GOL'DBERG, S.I., doktor; VOITCHKOV, Ye.V., doktor;
VOITCHKOV, Ye.V., doktor; MARTYNOV, A.I., doktor; KOTV, I.A., doktor;
SKATIN, L.I., doktor; PLOCHET, dots-nt, SMIRNOVA, Ye.S., doktor;
SMOLYANNIKOVA, A.M., doktor; IETCH, dots-nt.

1. List of the persons who are involved in the work of the

1. I gorodskaya bel'nitsa imeni Lenina, g. Moskva.
2. Kafedra gosital'noy khirurgii imeni prof. A. I. Kolesova, Gos'voprosno meditsinskogo instituta (g. Moskva).
3. Instytut voprosov onkologicheskoy meditsiny imeni prof. N. P. Volkov (g. Moskva).

1. A.A.; CHANDRANO, A.K.; NESTLE, A.A.; ZIN, Ye.Y.;
L'UB, Ye.I.; MEL'NAN, A.I.; P.I. A.A.;
S.M.Y, T.A.

Results of testing the
Sudostroenie

GOLDEBERG, P. R.

Affection of vestibular apparatus as a symptom of plasmocidic atrophy of optical nerves. Vest. oft. 29:4, July-Aug. 50. p. 12-3

1. Of the Eye Clinic (Former Director--Prof. Ya. Zh. Tron; Present Director--Prof. P. Ye. Tikhomirov) of Second Leningrad Medical Institute.

CML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

GOLDBERG, F.R.; KISIN, P.E.

Pathogenesis of ocular paralysis following cerebrospinal
anesthesia and cerebrospinal puncture. Vest. oft., Moskva
32 no.6:31-33 Nov-Dec 1953. (GLML 25:5)

1. Of the Clinic for Eye Diseases (Director --Prof.
P.Ye. Tikhomirov), Leningrad Sanitary-Hygienic Institute.

GOLDBERG, F.R., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Absolute hemianopsia and hemiparesis in an 11-year old boy suffering from diabetes. *Pediatrics* 39 no.3:47-48 :56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni K.A.Raukhfusa (glavnyy vrach Yu.S. Chistyakova)

(DIABETES) (HEMIANOPSIA) (PARALYSIS)

GOL'DBERG, Filipp Yakovlevich [deceased]; KOFMAN, K.D., redaktor;
VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Prefabricated elements for electric systems in shops; industrial
method of installing main lines underground] Sbornye konstruktii
tsakhovykh elektrosel; industrial'nyi metod montazha magistral'-
nykh sborok pod polom. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 37 p.
(Electric wiring) (MIRA 10:3)

USSR/Engineering
Automobiles
Electrical Equipment

Jul 48

"Electrical Equipment of the ZIS-150 Automobile,"
G. Gol'dberg, Engr, Moscow Auto Plant imeni Stalin,
7 $\frac{1}{4}$ PP

"Avtomobil'" No 7

Describes equipment in detail, with one photograph,
and ten drawings.

23/49T28

GOL'DBERG, G., inzh.; ZUBAREV, A., inzh.

The ST130 remote controlled starter. Avt. transp. 41 no.8:
40-42 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

COL'DBERG, G., born: 8 W 100, A., kind: texhn, nash

Cyprian cement concrete panels for floor foundations. 511.
atom, no. 612. 10 '65. (PURA 10 10)

GOLDBERG, S. H.

A

Synthesis of isobutyl tetrahydronaphthyl ketone. S. L. Gussinskaya and G. A. Goldberg (Middle-Asian State Univ., Alma-Ata). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 18, 1045 (1948) (in Russian). Friedel-Crafts condensation of tetrahydronaphthalene and iso-BuCOCl gave the best results under the following conditions: 12 ml tetralin, 16 ml iso-BuCOCl, 15 g $AlCl_3$, 40 ml CS_2 . The yield of isobutyl tetrahydronaphthyl ketone, bp 172-3°, d_4^{20} 1.044, n_D^{20} 1.5088, was 64%. Isomeric ketone, m. 146-8° from EtOH. Reduction of 25 g ketone with 50 g amalgamated Zn and 65 ml concd. HCl for 14 hrs. at reflux gave 5.5 g isomyltetrahydronaphthyl ketone, bp 272-81°, d_4^{20} 0.9610, n_D^{20} 1.5248. G. M. K.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

GRIBOVA, Ye.A.; ZHDANOV, G.S.; GOL'DBERG, G.A.

X-ray analysis of indigo and thioindigo. Kristallografia 1
no.1:53-60 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpeva.
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K.Ye.Voroshilova.
(Indigo) (Thioindigo)

GELBERG, G. A.

7132 / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use. 2
Oil Plants. Other Plants.

Also Jour : Ref Jour - Biol., No. 3, 1958, No. 3-736

Author : G. A. Gelberg, M. S.; G. A. Gelberg, M. S.; Istanbul, U.S.S.R.

Inst : Inst. of Agr.

Title : Certain Agrotechnical Problems in Fine Fiber Cotton

Orig. Pub : Sots. s. hr. Uzb. Khablat., 1957. No. 4, 18-21

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620001-1
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620001-1"

GOL'DBERG, G. A.

Effect of iodine on lipoids in the blood in atherosclerosis. Ter. arkh.,
Moskva 24 no. 3:60-68 May-June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Therapeutic Clinic (Head -- Prof. G. M. Sheruhavskiy), Novo-
sibirsk Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

137-58-6-13939

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 593 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Goldberg, G.A.

TITLE: Some Prophylactic and Clinical Problems in Connection With
Pneumonia Among Workers at the Kuznetskiy Metallurgical
Kombinat (Nekotoryye voprosy profilaktiki k kliniki pnevmonii
u rabochikh Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Stalinsk. in-t usoversh. vrachey, 1957, Vol 27, pp
11-16

ABSTRACT: The following deductions were arrived at as a result of a
study of problems of prophylaxis against and treatment of
pneumonia among workers at the KMK: 1) Sickness statistics
reflect working conditions at the plant both outdoors and inside
dusty crowded buildings. 2) Workers with little seniority (one
year) contract pneumonia more often. 3) The course of pneu-
monia becomes prolonged more frequently among workers sub-
jected to action of silica dust. 4) Combined treatment of pneu-
monia with sulfanilamide and penicillin in cases of moderate-
seriousness has no noticeable advantages over sulfanilamide
treatment alone. Combined treatment is recommended in

Card 1 2

137-58-6-11949

Some Prophylactic and Clinical Problems in Connection With Pneumonia (cont.)

extremely grave cases or in cases of resistance (immunity) to sulfanilamides.

Ye. L.

1. In the case of pneumonia, the use of sulfanilamides is indicated in the following cases:

GOL'DBERG, G.A., kand.med.nauk; LEONOV, P.M.

Thyroid function in atherosclerosis. Terap. arkh. 70 no.4:45-48
Ap '69. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry terapii (zav.-prof. G.M.Shershevskiy) i kafedry
rentgenologii i radiologii (zav.-prof. D.Ya.Bogatin) Stalinskogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, physiology,
thyroid gland (Rus))

(THYROID GLAND, in var. dis.
arteriosclerosis (Rus))

GOL'DBERG, G.A., kand.med.nauk, DEMIDOVA, N.I. (Stalinsk)

Persistent atrioventricular cardiac rhythm. Klin.med. 76 no.5:110-114
My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry terapii (zav. - prof. G.M. Shershevskiy) i kafedry
funktional'noy diagnostiki i fizioterapii (zav. - prof. A.A. Savel'yev)
Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

(ARRHYTHMIA, case reports,
persistent nodal rhythm (Rus))

GOL'DBERG, G.A.; MIRKINA, Yu.A.

Metothylin therapy for patients with thyrotoxicosis. Klin.med.
38 no.7:79-81 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (IMIDAZOLE)

GOL'DBERG, G.A., dotsent; GORDON, I.B., Kandid.med.nauk

High (giant) wave T of noncoronary genesis in chest electrocardiogram leads. Kardiologiya 1 no.6:92-93 M-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - prof. A.A.Savel'yev)
i kafedry terapii No.2 (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego -
dotsent G.A.Gol'dberg) Novokuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (dir. - dotsent G.L.Starkov).
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)